

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$ 2.00
Per Month, Foreign 2.50
Per Year 24.00
Per Year, Foreign 30.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 13

HIS OWN REVIEWER.

A few weeks ago Mr. Andrew Lang wrote a piece for the Independent magazine, in which he claimed that authors were the best reviewers of their own work. It was palpably a joke on the part of Mr. Lang, but it gave the editors of the Independent an idea and the result is a series of book reviews written by the authors themselves.

These reviews, as the Kansas City Journal remarks, are not of much worth as criticism, though none of the writers spares himself—some tearing their pets to pieces with almost malevolent hand. But they are strongly interesting as showing the state of mind in which the books were written, the secret impulse which caused the writing and the sources of material.

Of a number of these author reviews in the last number of the magazine we are attracted by Mr. Thomas Dixon's criticism of his story "The One Woman." He says he took the characters from life. That has never been doubted in the West, where the hero, or villain, was personally known to a good many people. The preacher socialist with whom the story deals held a professorship in a Kansas college during the Populist-Socialist period. Mr. Dixon has drawn him true to life and has departed not at all from the facts in his shameless abandonment of a good family. He says of the novel:

"The One Woman" was written in thirty days at white heat under a single overpowering impulse, hence its strength and weakness. Had I laid it aside for six months I would have corrected many of its faults. It is overcrowded with incident, its emotional development is too swift and intense. The contrast between the flesh and the spirit as embodied in Kate and Ruth is too strong for the very young. I would have cut the closing chapters and ended the book with Gordon knocking at Ruth's door the night he fled from his new wife's home. All this and more I would surely have done had I held the book out six months and carefully revised it and in doing so I would just as surely have made it in every way weaker and more ineffective for every purpose I had in view. As it stands the book is an authentic record of human life in America today. I wish it had been better written. It was the best I could do at the time. I hope to do better in the next."

The supreme thought which possessed Mr. Dixon was to show that socialism is sapping the moral fiber of the American people and destroying the family. "In reply to the brilliant and specious plans for free love made by our modern socialist reformers," says Mr. Dixon, "I presented in this parable the fact that monogamic marriage is not merely a dogma of the church, or a convention of society, but that it is eternally fixed in nature and that he who departs from it will come back at last by the way of blood and tears."

Dixon leaves no doubt of the source of his material. He says that a few years ago the Rev. Frank Gordon was a brilliant minister preaching the word of God. "Today," he declares, "he is a socialist bushwhacker in Chicago, preaching socialism with his new 'wife.' The leaders of radical socialism are the enemies of our family life is plainly shown by their divorce court records. Their savage personal letters to me and their hysterical reviews of my book indicate that 'The One Woman' hit the mark."

It will be remembered that the Rev. Frank Gordon killed the man who seduced his "new" wife away. Then he went back to his divorced wife who stood by him through the trial and finally overcame every obstacle in the way of his liberty. Many people thought this strained and unnatural. Mr. Dixon says: "I will risk my hope of immortality on the assertion that she is the normal woman. She could have done nothing else than what she did. The world is full of such women." But interesting beyond any mere assertion is the following statement of facts not unfamiliar to the readers of newspapers:

"The very tragedy she played was being enacted in Washington before President Roosevelt while I was writing the story, although I did not know it until after the manuscript was finished. A man in New Orleans deserted his wife and children and went to the Klondike with his new love. On the way, in the freedom of the wild North, his new wife smiled on another man, and he killed the interloper. She testified against him, and he was convicted of murder. The deserted wife took her place by his side, and through every trial fought with desperation for his life. On the final appeal to the president she sat down on the steps of the White House, and for weeks made Mr. Roosevelt's life miserable with her piteous pleading."

Jap laborers want more pay because sugar has gone up. They also wanted more when sugar was going down. It would serve these fellows right if 30,000 Chinese could be got to compete with them.

It is pretty nearly time for Japanese torpedo boats to give an exhibition in Vladivostok harbor.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The recent announcement of a proposed new form of currency for Mexico lends especial interest to some figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics regarding the commerce between the United States and Mexico. These figures show that the exports from the United States to Mexico have grown from 13,000,000 dollars in 1890 to 46,000,000 dollars in 1904, speaking in round terms; and that the imports into the United States from Mexico have grown from 23,000,000 dollars in 1890 to 44,000,000 in 1904. Thus our exports to Mexico in 1904 were three and one-half times as great as in 1890, and our imports from Mexico practically twice as great as in that year.

An even more interesting fact is found in a comparison of the figures of Mexican trade with the United States with the total trade of Mexico. These show that of the imports into Mexico in the latest year for which information is available the United States supplied 59 per cent of the total imports, and that of the exports from Mexico 76 per cent were sent to the United States. Mexico takes from the United States a larger share of her total imports than any other country in the world except Canada, which takes 60 per cent of her imports from the United States; and Mexico sends to the United States also a larger share of her exports than any other country in the world except Cuba, of whose exports during the fiscal year 1904, 80.6 per cent went to the United States, as against 76 per cent of the total exports of Mexico sent to this country. While figures showing the percentage of Mexican imports supplied by the United States and the percentage of Mexico's exports sent to the United States are not available for earlier years, it is well known that the United States has rapidly increased the share which she supplies of the imports into Mexico and the share which she takes of the exports from Mexico. This increase has been especially marked since the construction of railroads entering Mexico from the United States. Prior to the construction of railroads between the United States and Mexico the share of Mexico's imports supplied by the United States ranged from 20 to 30 per cent, against the 59 per cent of the present time, as above noted; while the share of Mexico's exports sent to the United States was about in the same proportion. The effect of direct rail communication between the United States and Mexico is also illustrated by the fact that the Central American states, which can only be reached by water, as was the case with Mexico prior to the construction of railways connecting the two countries, now take 43 per cent of their imports from the United States, as against the 59 per cent which Mexico takes of her imports from us.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

The public meeting of the Farmers' Institute, at the Government Nursery this evening, should be numerous and attended. "Diversified Industries" is something which many talk about as desirable for Hawaii, but when it comes to doing anything to help establish some industry other than sugar, most everybody is willing to let the other fellow do it. The number of people who take an active interest in diversified agriculture in Hawaii is comparatively small, but these few are in earnest, and will not be deterred from their work by lack of attendance of the general public at meetings held for the purpose of promoting new and helping older enterprises. At the same time a manifestation of appreciation is always a help, and all who can do so should attend the meeting this evening, not only to encourage the good work, but to gain knowledge for themselves.

With its ample power for doing things which the people have given to it, the Republican party has one problem to solve great enough to test the wisdom and potency of its aggregate statesmanship. This is nothing less than the salvation of the American mercantile marine, if, as reported, the Merchant Marine Commission is going to show Congress that, although the shipping interests are stronger on the Pacific than on the Atlantic coast, America's magnificent new steam commerce in the Pacific is liable to be forced out of existence by subsidized foreign competition.

Admiral Beckley will formally open Moolahau park on Jan. 2, making an oration in the afternoon. It is the general sentiment of Hilo that the Admiral should wear full dress on the platform, including his royal orders. Few Hiloites have ever seen the Admiral garbed for great occasions, but curiosity ought not to be denied on a day so intimately connected with the career and the royal lineage of this great man. In the natural demand of Hilo that the admiral should garb himself as befits the day Honolulu feelingly joins.

Evidently wonders that survive nine days are scarce on Maui. The Republicans of that district are going to have their delighted surprise at coming out of the big end of the election horn warmed over for Christmas. It is clear that the dominant party on Maui depended upon downright hard work for pulling through.

The ruling of Judge Whitney in the hack drivers' case is that liverymen "cannot go upon the streets and openly solicit trade in the same manner as is now done by the hackmen without first procuring for its vehicle and its driver the same license required of a hackman." This ought to satisfy the hack interest, which has for years complained of livery incursions into its special field.

There is more talk of extending the wireless from the Farallones to Honolulu. If the scheme ever works, no ship running between these two points and supplied with the proper apparatus, need ever be out of touch with the land.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The reader of Mr. Nordhoff's articles on Hawaii, first published over thirty-one years ago, will find that diabetes in the agricultural capabilities of this group extended at that time to sugar cane and coffee. Sugar cane, Mr. Nordhoff said, had not entirely failed; "yet when you hear of plantations which cost \$50,000 sold by the sheriff for \$15,000, or of plantations which cost \$150,000 bought in for \$40,000 and hardly yielding a profit on even this minor sum, you will scarcely regard this industry as a thriving one." And he added in quotation: "There is scarcely a plantation of sugar which has not ruined the first and sometimes the second owners." Already the borer was at work and cane, Mr. Nordhoff said, "had begun to suffer from a worm which eats out the pith near the ground and thus destroys the whole cane." Surely the conditions were very bad and Mr. Nordhoff felt justified in warning people to keep away. "What is certain," said he, "is that these islands, aside from their fine climate, have absolutely nothing to tempt our own people to live on them or to invest money in them."

This was in August, 1873. Two years later 25,080,182 pounds of sugar were produced in Hawaii, valued at \$1,216,388. Five years after that, in 1880, the weight of the manufactured product had risen to 63,584,871 pounds and the value to \$4,322,711. In 1885 the figures were 171,350,314 and the value \$5,536,061. In 1890 Hawaii yielded 359,789,462 pounds of sugar worth \$12,159,585; and so on up to the crop of 1903, which was 774,825,429 pounds, valued at \$25,310,684. Coffee in the meantime—a product for which Mr. Nordhoff said there was no hope—became a large and healthy crop, the business finally falling off, not because of pests, but for reason that the market price of coffee went suddenly down.

Why was there such a failure in the dire sugar predictions of 1873? It was simply because intelligent men took hold of the cane industry and applied science to it. They demonstrated that in spite of the borer, cane could be profitably grown; and when the reciprocity treaty was signed they enlisted the best talent they could find to protect the fields while they went ahead in cultivating and reaping them and milling the crop. The result was to make Hawaii in the course of a few years the richest country per capita on the face of the globe.

What Mr. Nordhoff said of sugar and coffee nearly a generation ago was also said of most other agricultural products except sweet potatoes and taro. Everything else was doomed, even the forests were perishing; there was no chance for the small or general farmer. The gifted writer even advised against raising cattle because—and how familiar it all sounds; like a Star editorial—because "there is no market for beef and mutton."

But see how the prophet has been confounded. General agriculture has gone on into sisal, bananas, pineapples, fruit, poultry, hogs, honey, grazing and much cattle and is finding its way toward tobacco, rubber, vanilla, wine grapes, cocoa and limes; while the Chinese and Japanese are raising nearly all the vegetables we eat. Hawaii, despite the knockers, who still exist, despite the planters and graziers who want all the land; despite a government which has little more faith in diversified farming than Nordhoff had in sugar—Hawaii is slowly but surely becoming a country of varied and profitable agriculture. By the time another thirty-one years passes this paper expects that the Territory will not only feed itself and a vastly greater population, but will export all the commodities commonly raised in this latitude.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRISH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main feature are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION
is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

It is easy to see why the Panamites want a sea-level canal at the expense of a hundred millions more, for the longer the waterway is in building, and the more it costs, the better for the Panama business men and speculators. But there appears to be no reason, from the American point of view, why the lock plans should be changed. A lock is not a serious obstruction, and very large ones are now used on the Nile at the Assouan dam, where they work with ease and a prompt despatch of trade. At Panama the engineering problems are not difficult, and commerce prefers to get a lock passage sooner than to wait some extra years for a tide-level privilege, having to pay larger tolls on account of it.

Hilo is going to have an arbor day feature in the dedication of Moolahau park. Planting trees by roadside is engaging the attention of the Waialuku Improvement Association. Sugar is not in all the thoughts of the people of Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Prescott of the Honolulu Times is ill with a severe cold.

A coroner's jury in Puna, Hawaii, found there was circumstantial evidence against Yamasaki for the murder of Kiyota Yasohachi on November 25th.

E. H. Cooke, clerk in the United States Quartermaster's office, has been ordered to Manila. He will be accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Osborn.

The annual memorial services of the Kamehameha schools in honor of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop will be held at the Royal Mausoleum, Nuuanu valley, on Tuesday, December 20, at 10 a. m.

A warrant was issued by Judge Robinson yesterday for Julian Olson, Jose Montalvo and Julian Bonson, who are required as witnesses in the trial of Eugenio Arroyo for murder. Chester Doyle swore out the warrant and arrested the men.

Government land sales at auction in front of the Judiciary building yesterday resulted as follows: Tantalus lot, 1.82 acres, bought by E. H. Wodehouse for \$1,821, one dollar above the upset price; lot at Kaalalaw, near Diamond Head, 6,731 square feet, bought by R. C. A. Peterson, agent, for \$367.50; a few dollars over the upset price; lease of Kulaimanu, North Hilo, 347 acres, five years, bought by E. Faxon Bishop for the upset price of \$2,200.

M. S. Grinbaum, who arrived from San Francisco last week, is reported to be interested with James Angus, a San Francisco capitalist, in a scheme to reorganize Hana plantation. The scheme is said to be dependent somewhat on the outcome of the sale under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., of the entire assets of Hana Plantation Co.

It is believed by some who have looked into the matter that Curtis P. Taucke, defeated candidate of the Democrats for Delegate, has failed to fulfill the conditions required for contesting the election of Kuhio in Washington. There is a great deal of expense connected with a contest, but the utmost the law allows a contestant or contestee from Congress is \$2,000.

The schools down the line of the Oahu railroad are mostly in the hands of teachers from Hawaii. The school at Alea is under Principal Estep and his assistant is Miss Rickard, and both held similar positions in Hamakua for some years. The Pearl City school has Mrs. J. N. Bell for principal. She was formerly in the Alakea school of Kohala. Mrs. R. M. Overend is principal of the school at Waipahu and was the principal of the Honolulu school for four years. Miss Alice Winter, the principal at Waianae, has been principal of the schools at Kukuluae and Oahala.

Dr. Hoffmann, who is attending A. Toepfmann, who was badly injured a few weeks ago by falling, as it is alleged, from a sidewalk into an excavation on Liliha street, states that his patient is improving, although he has not recovered his mental faculties. He recognizes Dr. Hoffmann, a constant caller, and some of his old friends he seems to remember. He is still at the Queen's Hospital. Dr. Hoffmann believes the man will recover his physical and mental equilibrium. German Consul Isenberg has had considerable correspondence with High Sheriff Henry regarding Toepfmann.

BIDS FOR A ROAD AND SUNDRY SCHOOLHOUSES

Bids were opened by the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday for one road, and a number of small schoolhouses. The bidders, and the amounts bid were:

For the road from Kahahiki to Honakua—John Muller, \$3950; work to be completed in 183 days; G. W. McDougall, \$3620; work to be completed in two hundred days; L. Vasconcelles, \$3339; work to be completed in seventy days. Olua school—H. Kendale, \$1206; J. Erickson, \$1275; L. M. Whitehouse, \$1475. Halehaku school—R. Horne, \$1381; J. A. Aheong, \$1363. Kaunahu school—J. Erickson, \$1350; J. A. Aheong, \$1363; H. Destries, \$1580; H. P. Davis, \$1375; H. H. Kendall, \$1325; C. D. Durum, \$1400. Kawaihae school—Silva & Costa, \$3275; H. D. Fries, \$3331; G. W. McDougall, \$1255; H. H. Lamber, \$1308; J. D. Lewis, \$1386; J. Erickson, \$3295; L. M. Whitehouse, \$4230.



If your hair is too long, go to your barber. He has the remedy—a pair of shears. If your hair is too short, go to your druggist. He has the remedy—a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Is a Hair Food.

It feeds the hair. The hair grows long and heavy because it gives to the hair just what it needs.

If your hair is turning gray, it shows there is lack of hair nourishment. Give your hair this hair-food and it will take on new life. Soon all the deep, rich color of youth will return to it.

We are sure you will be greatly pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor as a hair-dressing. It makes the hair soft and smooth, and prevents splitting at the ends.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Nearly all of the sugar mills on Oahu have begun grinding the new crop.

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway was in Ewa yesterday looking after the construction of some bridges.

Resolutions backing up the request for appropriations by Congress to improve Honolulu harbor adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association go forward to Washington in today's mail.

Cards have been issued for the memorial service of the Kamehameha Schools in honor of Bernice Pauahi Bishop at the Mausoleum, Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock.

A competitive examination of applicants for positions in second grade customs will be held at the High school building on December 17, at nine a. m.

A great many of the dolls to be sold at the Chinese fair on the 17th of December at W. M. Graham's place will be dressed in Chinese costume. Some that are already finished are very beautiful.

The sale of 25.38 acres of Kula land at Puuwaawaa, North Kona, postponed from last Saturday, will be held at the front of the Judiciary building at 12 noon to-day. An upset price of \$507.60 is put on the property.

The Kamehameha Alumni Association wishes to remind all its members of the gifts that the association is to make to the leper settlement this Christmas. All gifts are to be left at the Kamehameha Alumni Hall.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Kilauea brought up thirteen prisoners from Hilo to serve time in Oahu jail.

The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Nebraska lately made the run from New York to San Diego in forty-eight days.

E. C. Brown of the Dearborn Drug & Chemical Co., received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death of his father at Terre Haute, Ind.

Policeman Akana gathered in nine gamblers in the Chinese quarter last night and Policeman Nebo caught five of the same gentry down Kakaako way.

The pond near the Japanese clubhouse at Waikiki, of which complaint has been made to the Board of Health, has been nearly filled with sand at the expense of private parties, Mr. Pinkham among the rest.

The tug Charles Counselman, now at Hilo, will be sent to the mainland about December 15th. The vessel will probably go up in charge of Otto Peterson and Engineer John Utterstrom, and will be towed by the steamer Rosecrans, which is expected to leave Hilo at about that time.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

W. H. Cornwell of Maui is in town. Rev. O. H. Gulick returned in the Claudine from Maui.

The next mail from the coast will be by the Alameda on Friday.

Gross receipts from the children's opera Saturday night were over \$800.

J. K. Farley is in town from Kauai to attend the meeting of tax assessors.

John Richardson denies that he is going to start a Democratic paper on Maui.

The segregation habeas corpus case before Judge Dole will have its hearing resumed this morning.

E. B. Carley, tax assessor of Maui, arrived in the Claudine to attend the meeting of the tax equalization board.

The name of Prof. E. Cook, formerly a music teacher in Honolulu, appears in the advertising columns of the Manila papers. His address is 170, Calle Ariague, Manila.

Rev. Doremus Scudder of Hawaii was announced in the Evanston (Ill.) Press of November 25 to deliver a free illustrated lecture at the First Congregational church there, on the subject, "The Hand of God in Our Mid-Pacific Paradise."

Judge Robinson has work cut out for one of the busiest days he has had in his time on the bench. Pleas to indictments are due at 9 o'clock. A criminal trial is set for 10, prior to which a return of a special venire of jurors must be had. There is a long list of chambers cases left by Judge Gear down for hearing. For 4 p. m. the postponed hearing of motion for confirmation of the South Kona foreclosure sale is set.

Dr. Wm. G. Rogers, the oculist and aurist, leaves this afternoon for Maui and will return on or about the 24th inst.

Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce will hold their monthly meeting tomorrow morning.

The Board of Tax Equalization is holding its annual session at the Honolulu tax office.

Dr. Herbert's family is going to Kauai for the holidays, but the doctor will remain here.

Edward L. Collins, heretofore with the Bishop estate, is now engaged in the Bank of Hawaii.

The Kamehameha girls' second team defeated the Punahou second team yesterday by the score of 11 to 3.

A request has gone out to the party from the Republican Central Committee for suggestions of amendments to the organization rules.

There is talk among the members of the Honolulu Gun Club about making regulations to be recommended to the Legislature for checking the wholesale slaughter of birds. Doves are bagged by the hundred to a single sportsman.

The Christmas box of Kamehameha Alumni should be shipped on the 17th inst. Donors of clothing or other gifts are requested to send their offerings to 1337 Fort street as soon as possible.

Miss Schaefer, daughter of F. A. Schaefer, was thrown out of her carriage on Alakea street yesterday. She was carried, unconscious, into Dr. McDonald's office, where restoratives were administered.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Ida O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Vol.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
D. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	330	
SUGAR.				
Ewa.	5,000,000	30	27 1/2	
Haw. Agricultural.	1,300,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100		75
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	82	83
Honolulu.	750,000	100	185	186
Honokaa.	2,000,000	30		30
Kahuku.	500,000	100	130	
Kahuku.	500,000	30		
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	40	15 1/2	18
Kipahulu.	100,000	100		
Koloa.	500,000	100		
McCoy & Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	2 1/2	5 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	100	101
Onomae.	1,000,000	30		
Ookala.	500,000	30		6 1/2
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	30		
Ola Sugar Co.	150,000	100		6
Pahoa Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	30		
Pacific.	500,000	100		
Pala.	750,000	100	130	
Papeete.	500,000	30		
Pioneer.	2,750,000	100	1 1/2	
Waialua Appl. Co.	4,500,000	100	5 1/2	7 1/2
Waialua.	750,000	100		25
Waipahoehoe.	200,000	100		100
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	800,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	110	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	10 1/2	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		100
Central Tel. Co.	150,000	30		65
H. R. T. & L. Co.	4,000,000		69	70
Hilo R. Co.	1,000,000			
BONDS.				
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				97 1/2
Haw. Terr. 4 1/2 p. c.				
Hawaii Govt. 5 p. c.			1 10	
Hawaii Govt. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.				
Kauai Plant., 5 p. c.			100	
Kauai Sugar, 5 p. c.			101	
Hawaiian Sugar, 5 p. c.		100 1/2		107
Hilo R. Co. 5 p. c.				123
H. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.			100	
Kahuku 5 p. c.			100	
H. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c.		100 1/2		104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p. c.		100		
Ola Sugar Co., 5 p. c.				99 1/2
Pala 5 p. c.				101
Waialua Mill Co. 5 p. c.				104
Waialua Appl. Co., 5 p. c.				100